

votes, I would have voted as indicated below: Rollcall vote 46—"yea"; rollcall vote 47—"yea"; rollcall vote 48—"yea."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

SMALL BUSINESS REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 439 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 439

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3843) to reauthorize programs to assist small business concerns, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Small Business. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Each section of the bill shall be considered as read. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. House Resolution 432 is laid on the table.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio

(Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 439 would grant H.R. 3843, the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000, an open rule waiving all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides one hour of general debate to be equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Small Business.

The rule provides that the bill shall be open to amendment by section and authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The rule also allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions and lays H. Res. 432, providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany S. 376, on the table.

H.R. 3843 reauthorizes a number of worthwhile Federal programs established to assist small businesses all across the country. In addition to SBA's various loan programs, the agency's management training and entrepreneurial counseling have proven very helpful to owners and operators of the smaller firms that are responsible for creating the majority of new jobs in our expanding economy.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the bill makes a number of technical corrections to the 1958 Small Business Investment Act in order to increase the flexibility of the Small Business Investment Company program, and improve small business access to this program.

Mr. Speaker, as a long-time small business owner myself, I know firsthand what an important contribution small businesses make to the economy and the quality of life in every community. Helping small businesses get started and continue to grow is important to all of us.

The availability of capital and access to expert advice are among the greatest challenges facing our new business owners, and meeting those challenges is the heart of the Small Business Administration's mission.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support the open rule reported by the Committee on Rules, and the underlying bill, H.R. 3845.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for yielding me the time.

This is an open rule. As the gentleman from Washington has described, this rule provides for 1 hour of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Small Business.

This rule permits amendments under the 5-minute rule, which is the normal amending process in the House. All Members on both sides of the aisle will have the opportunity to offer germane amendments.

Mr. Speaker, small business is the backbone of the American economy. The Small Business Administration is the key source of assistance to nurture and grow American small businesses.

The Small Business Administration offers loans, technical assistance, and disaster assistance to small businesses. Under this bill, these programs will be authorized through the year 2003.

To give my colleagues an example of how these programs work, I cite the Small Business Development Center operated by the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce in my district. Last year, the center received a \$145,000 grant from the Small Business Administration, which was matched by non-Federal funds.

With those funds, the center counseled small business owners who did not have access to expensive, professional advising services.

According to the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, the counselors in the Dayton center worked with more than 1,200 businesses last year. A total of 429 jobs were created or retained as a result of the center's services. This is a terrific investment of Federal dollars.

I do regret that this bill does not authorize or reauthorize the Defense Economic Transition Initiative which targets assistance to communities hurt economically by declining defense spending. The authorization for this program expired in 1998.

Still, this is a good bill. It funds important programs to benefit small businesses. This is an open rule. I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I advise the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) that I have no requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), who is the ranking minority member.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to voice my strong support for the rule and the underlying legislation, H.R. 3845, the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000. This bipartisan legislation will provide critical funding for such vital programs as SBIC, 7(a), Microloan, and SBDC, allowing increased lending and technical assistance to our Nation's small businesses. These programs have played a

large role in helping our Nation's most small businesses create and maintain this unprecedented economic growth.

This rule is fair and will allow Members to offer any germane amendments to the legislation. This clean numbers-only reauthorization bill is the first in recent memories. H.R. 3843 contains no new programs or policy changes and is due in large part to the hard work of the chairman and members of the Committee on Small Business that has passed 13 pieces of legislation, eight of which have been signed by the President.

This type of regular order is not often found in Congress these days, and I would like to commend the chairman and the members of our committee for their hard work.

With the passage of this reauthorization, we will assist in making the kind of economic decisions that not only will help close the widening economic gap in this country, but will hopefully keep us on the right track for continued prosperity in the future.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to come to the floor today to support the reauthorization of the Small Business Administration. It is a pleasure for me to serve on this committee where I had the opportunity to work with small businesses and leaders from throughout our Nation to develop programs which are so valuable in promoting economic development in our communities.

This bill has been hashed out and agreed to in a bipartisan manner. I commend the gentleman from Missouri (Chairman TALENT), my good friend, for making this process so amicable. I commend the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) for adding to that amicability.

The SBA has done a great job nationwide and more specifically in the State of New Jersey. In my State, 98.5 percent of the businesses in New Jersey are small businesses. We need the SBA to make sure these businesses continue to succeed and employ our workers.

A vote for this reauthorization is a vote to support funding for the 7(a) loan program, which will be able to make \$1.3 billion in loans this upcoming year.

A vote for this reauthorization is also a vote for the 504 loan program, which provides small businesses with long-term fixed rate financing for the purchase of land, buildings, and equipment; 504 is fully funded by revenue from program fees to guarantee \$3.75 billion in loans. In 1999, the 504 loan program led to the creation of 199 jobs in my district alone. It led to the retention of 37 jobs that were in danger of disappearing from the district.

In the two counties which comprise my district, Essex and Passaic County,

these loans, both 7(a) and 504, were granted in 1999, 199 of them. Forty-five of those 199 were given to women-owned businesses in the amount of \$6.1 million. Ninety-one loans were given to the minority-owned businesses in the amount of \$17 million. This program works. It is results oriented, not process oriented.

I am pleased to support the reauthorization, Mr. Speaker, which provides funding to the New Jersey Small Business Development Centers, including three in my own district, which must be funded so that they might continue their great work.

In 1999, those Small Business Development Centers provided free one-on-one counseling to over 5,000 New Jersey businesses and small business owners.

As we enter the 21st century, the SBA is a leader in the field of technological support in the use of the Internet. Small businesses can help setting up their business on the Web through programs such as the one developed in New Jersey at Rutgers University. E-commerce is an important way for a business to compete and gain access to more markets.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, in closing, that the bipartisan work that is done on the Committee on Small Business should be reflected and duplicated throughout all of the other departments, all of the other committees that work in this Congress of the United States. I am honored to serve, and I commend both the leader and the ranking member.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON).

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, small businesses are important to Missouri's 4th Congressional District. They represent the backbone of our thriving economy back home and throughout our Nation. It is the responsibility of the government to provide assistance when needed in order for new entrepreneurs to succeed.

That is why this legislation, H.R. 3843, should overwhelmingly be passed by this House.

□ 1315

It authorizes significant expenditures for programs that impact the would-be and current small businesses in Missouri every day.

Under this legislation, the small business development centers, like the one in Warrensburg, Missouri, are authorized at an appropriate level of \$125 million each year over the next 3 years. These SBDCs provide invaluable technical assistance to up-and-coming small businesses throughout our country. I might add that the Missouri SBDC, led by statewide director Max Summers, is one of the premier SBDC programs in America.

H.R. 3843 authorizes steadily increased funding for the 7(a) 504

Microloan and SBIC programs. In addition, this measure provides for funding the administration's New Market Initiatives, the National Women's Business Council, the HUB Zone program, the Drug-Free Workplace program, and the SBA's authority to continue the small disadvantaged business certification program. It also authorizes significant funding for the disaster loans, surety bond guarantees, and the regular salaries and expenses for the SBA.

Missouri's 4th Congressional District thrives as a result of a growing economy, a strong work ethic, and a commitment to success due in part to the small business owners and their families. Let us pass this rule and let us pass the bill, H.R. 3843.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to House Resolution 439, House Resolution 432 is laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Pursuant to House Resolution 439 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3843.

□ 1317

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3843) to reauthorize programs to assist small business concerns, and for other purposes, with Mr. LAHOOD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT).

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us is H.R. 3843, the Small Business Authorization Act of 2000. This is a simple, straightforward, bipartisan bill. I hope the House will be able to deal with it in an expeditious fashion.

H.R. 3843 is the 3-year reauthorization for the Small Business Administration and its programs by the Committee on Small Business. This year we

return to a format the committee has not used since the 1970s. The bill is a straight numbers-only reauthorization bill. There are no modifications to programs, no new programs, just the authorization levels for the next 3 years and extensions of existing programs. The committee has, instead, passed focused bills in particular areas of the SBA's work where we felt there was statutory changes that were needed. The House has passed many of those, some of which have already become law.

Mr. Chairman, let me briefly explain H.R. 3843. The bill contains the major authorizations for the SBA and its programs, programs which provide a variety of services for small businesses, financial assistance, technical and managerial assistance and disaster assistance.

Every year, the SBA provides over \$11 billion in financing to small businesses. This financing is made available through a variety of programs and at a cost of less than \$200 million appropriated dollars, a large return for the investment. Programs include the 7(a) program, the 504 program, the Microloan program, and the SBIC program.

Mr. Chairman, under H.R. 3843, authorizations for those programs will all rise steadily and modestly over the next 3 years. Our numbers reflect the administration's estimates and testimony we have heard from witnesses at the budget hearings for the regular salaries and expenses for the SBA. I believe the estimates are fair and reasonable authorization levels designed to provide for growth in the programs and take into account possible increases in demand.

H.R. 3843 will also reauthorize the SBA's programs for providing technical and managerial assistance to small businesses. The two most significant technical assistance programs are the Small Business Development Centers, or SBDCs, and the Service Corps of Retired Executives, known as SCORE.

In addition to its business assistance, the SBA also provides disaster loan assistance to homeowners and small businesses nationwide. The program is a key component of the overall Federal recovery effort for communities struck by natural disasters. The assistance is authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, which provides authority for reduced-interest rate loans. Currently, the interest rates fluctuate according to the statutory formula. The lower rate, not to exceed 4 percent, is offered to applicants with no credit available elsewhere, while a rate of a maximum of 8 percent is available for other borrowers.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak from personal experience about the importance of this program. A few years ago, in 1993, large parts of my district were literally underwater. The help the SBA

provided to my constituents and neighbors at the time was excellent and was vital to the rebuilding of our communities. Many other Members have experienced the same things in their districts.

Because of the unpredictable nature of disasters, the committee provides no specific authorization level for this program, a course of action that enables us to respond more quickly when additional assistance is needed.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3843. It is a good bill, it is a clean bill, and it is a bipartisan bill. It will continue to provide assistance to small business in a cost-effective and sound manner and deserves our approval.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3843, the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000. The passage of this bipartisan legislation will provide our Nation's small businesses with the critical assistance they need to succeed.

As many in this Chamber are aware, we are currently experiencing one of the greatest economic booms in this Nation's history. It has been said that small business, which makes up 51 percent of the gross domestic product and contributes 47 percent of all sales in this country, are the engine that has driven this economic growth. And if small business has been this engine, then the Small Business Administration, with its loan and technical assistance programs, has been fuel for that engine.

SBA fills a critical gap in our small business community, helping those entrepreneurs who often have great ideas, energy, and drive, but lack that last element they need to succeed. SBA helps put those pieces in place, whether through mentoring, assistance with a business plan, or helping with a loan.

The legislation before us today provides record funding for such critical programs as SBIC, 7(a), Microloan, and SBIC. These programs have played a major role in helping our Nation's small businesses create and maintain our unprecedented economic growth. However, to continue assisting our Nation's small businesses, access to capital must be available. To assist with this critical issue, SBA has several loan programs aimed at helping entrepreneurs launch their businesses.

The flagship of these loan programs is the 7(a) program. Since its inception, this program has made loans to more than 600,000 businesses, totaling approximately \$80 billion. With the passage of today's legislation, we will be making \$1.3 billion more in loans available to small business. That will give companies like Woodman's Precision

Machine in Massachusetts, that used 7(a) to go into a low-income area and expand its business, increasing its employment by 20 percent, the chance to revitalize our urban communities and create new jobs.

The 504 program helps entrepreneurs purchase their place of business or new equipment. Oftentimes during a debate the question is asked, are we giving taxpayers a good value for their dollar? I would say to my colleagues that the 504 program, which is totally run on fees, with no cost to the taxpayer, is a perfect example where the taxpayer clearly gets his money's worth.

With today's reauthorization, the program's fees will make sure that people like Fox Racing USA, a northern California family-owned business that designs, manufactures and sells motor cross and mountain bikes apparel, will succeed. Fox Racing USA, through a 504 loan, was able to purchase a new building, which expanded its business and tripled employment to 137 full-time jobs. Now, that is economic growth.

SBA programs have also played a critical role in moving individuals off of welfare. Moving from welfare to work is difficult in itself, but moving from welfare to owning your own business is pure inspiration, and SBA has made this happen through its Microloan program.

It helps people like a welfare mother in rural Appalachian Valley, Ohio, obtain a Microloan to start a home health care business that first helped move her family off welfare. Eventually, she was able to hire 52 additional employees, 50 of which were welfare recipients.

Today, with the passage of H.R. 3843, we ensure that these programs will continue to stand as a foundation as we look ahead to take on the new frontiers of technology, expansion, e-commerce, and continue to help bring economic development into low-income, rural and urban communities. These are the new challenges facing our Nation's small businesses. And by acting today and passing this legislation, we are taking that first step on the critical path toward choosing a new course for tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise today in support of H.R. 3843, the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000. This important legislation will reauthorize lending programs of the SBA, allowing our Nation's small businesses continued access to capital.

This legislation also reauthorizes other programs, such as the Small Business Development Centers and the

Service Corps of Retired Executives, the SCORE program, two programs which provide vital support to a dynamic community of entrepreneurs.

In addition, H.R. 3843 reauthorizes the National Women's Business Council, a bipartisan organization that advises both the President and the Congress on issues impacting women-owned businesses.

We are all aware of the role that small business plays in maintaining the economic strength of the United States. They create the vast majority of new jobs, provide countless new technological innovations, and drive economic growth. Technology, particularly the expansion of e-commerce, has opened doors for men and women who may have only dreamed 50 years ago of one day owning their own business.

While mom and pop stores continue to be a way of life in this country, "dot coms" are attractive enterprises that often allow business owners to work from home. As the mother of four, I understand the desire to telecommute or to establish a home-based business. Yet no matter how fast our small business sector grows, unfortunately there is often insufficient capital available for entrepreneurs to use to start up new businesses or for current small business owners to expand existing ones. This is the void that Small Business Administration's loan guarantee programs often fill.

Moreover, technical assistance must be readily available to our mom and pop establishments as they seek new and innovative ways to attract customers and preserve Main Street. By the same token, even the most technically skilled young entrepreneurs need information concerning business plans and the advice of mentors before they launch their businesses. Millions of our Nation's small business owners find exactly this kind of assistance at Small Business Development Centers across the country, and they receive valuable advice from SCORE volunteers every year.

Without passage of this important legislation, all of these valuable services would be threatened. Our Nation's small businesses and, indeed our economy, would suffer as a result.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) have worked very closely to put together a bipartisan bill that deserves the backing of every Member of this House. I urge my colleagues to support the small business community and support H.R. 3843.

□ 1330

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN MCCARTHY), the ranking Democratic member of the Subcommittee on Tax, Finance, and Exports.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of legislation reauthorizing the Small Business Administration and its increasingly relied upon programs.

I want to thank the gentleman from Missouri (Chairman TALENT) for all the great work that he has done. It has been a pleasure working with him over these last few years. And certainly, I have nothing but good things to say about the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), the minority ranking leader, my colleague.

Small businesses are the driving force of our economy, and access to capital is the number one concern. The SBA has filled this void by providing various loans and other technical assistance programs needed to survive in today's competitive market.

This legislation also takes into account the changing face of the business community and provides record funding levels over the next 3 years for core SBA programs.

For example, the 7(a) loan guarantee program, which is SBA's primary business loan program, is increased to provide \$1.3 billion more in loans.

On Long Island, New York, this is extremely beneficial. Last year, SBA provided over \$13 million in loans and other technical assistance to 86 small businesses in my district alone. The assistance provided to these businesses not only benefit them but the surrounding communities, as well.

As small businesses prosper, so do the neighborhoods in which they operate. Studies show that small businesses are the leading source of innovative ideas. That is why it is important to foster their growth and provide them with the tools and skills they need to succeed in today's business world.

Of particular importance to small businesses in my district is the need to take advantage of technology's role in the business sector. That is why I support funding increases for such incentives as small business development companies that help small businesses understand the role of e-commerce to compete in a technology driven economy.

In addition, I also support the Women's Business Center Program.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, how much time do both sides have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) has 23½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) has 23 minutes remaining.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I particularly want to thank the chair and the ranking member for having produced, on a bipartisan basis, this very important piece of legislation.

Mr. Chairman, every small business begins with a dream. It is the dream of

a saleswoman who longs to hang out a shingle on Main Street or the dream of an entrepreneur who envisions moving his inventions from his basement to department store shelves. Unfortunately, not everyone with a dream has the business experience or the capital to put their ideas in motion and compete successfully in an increasingly competitive marketplace.

Data from the Bureau of the Census indicates that over 99.9 percent of new employer firms and business closures are small firms. But with the help of the U.S. Small Business Administration, more and more small businesses are swimming upstream and are able to make it, making these dreams a reality.

Established in 1953, the SBA provides financial, technical, and management assistance to help Americans launch, manage, and expand their businesses. The SBA is the Nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses. They fund dreams; and, on the way, they have created millions of jobs and helped us build the economy of the future.

With their \$45 billion portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees and disaster loans, the SBA provides the money that allows the corner hardware store to expand its line of power tools.

America's 23 million small businesses employ more than 50 percent of the private workforce. They generate more than half of the Nation's gross domestic product and they are the principal source of new jobs in the U.S. economy.

Last year, the SBA offered management and technical assistance to more than one million small business owners. Training classes allow the barber shop on Fifth Street to learn how to better manage their time and resources, while a mentoring program provides an inexperienced restaurant owner with an experienced one who can counsel and advise the new business owner.

The SBA has a proven track record of success, which is evident not only through the success of its members but through the jobs that it has created and the economic growth that it has fostered.

I urge all the Members in the House to take a look at this institution to recognize its value in the economy. It is the largest and most important programmatic commitment that the Federal Government has made to growing the Federal economy.

I urge my fellow Members to join in my enthusiasm and to vote in favor of reauthorizing this worthwhile program. I believe that this institution, which has helped so many small businesses lay the groundwork for the economy of the future, deserves to be reauthorized.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) the ranking Democratic member on the Subcommittee

on Government Programs and Oversight.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 3843, the Small Business Reauthorization Act.

First of all, I want to commend the gentleman from Missouri (Chairman TALENT) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), the ranking member, and all members of the committee, as well as staff, for working so well together to provide improved services to small businesses.

Today there are more than 25 million small businesses, the most ever in the United States. This bill provides America's 25 million small businesses with billions of dollars in technical assistance and access to capital programs.

It provides \$45.5 billion for the SBA's 7(a) program, a program to provide loans to small businesses unable to secure financing on reasonable terms through normal channels; \$13 billion for the 504 loan program to assist community development corporations who provide long-term fixed rate financing to small businesses in underserved areas; \$10 billion for small business investment companies; \$450 million in direct microlending loans and technical assistance; \$750 million for small business development centers; 3 million for the women-owned businesses; \$30 million for HUB zones.

This bill is a testament to the idea that when minds work together with a common interest, it does not matter which party, which area, which city, which State that they come from, that they all can come together for the common purpose of providing access to capital and direct services to those businesses in great need.

Mr. Chairman, I participated in the opening of a small day-care center this past Saturday, a \$75,000 loan to a young couple. It is the pride of their life. It is the joy of their being. It is the testament to their tenacity.

I want to thank this committee for having the insight and foresight to provide that kind of impetus to growth and development in our country.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that I always appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO).

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3843, a bill to reauthorize the Small Business Administration.

Small business owners across the country recognize the importance of the Small Business Administration in making sure that our country's entrepreneurs are provided with the tools they need to grow and prosper.

As we look to the exciting trade and technology opportunities of the 21st century, it is important that we exam-

ine closely the role that the Small Business Administration is going to play as an advocate for small business owners and a provider of information and resources.

Over the last several years, there have been proposals to disassemble the Small Business Administration. While I am a proponent of a leaner and more streamlined Federal Government, I believe that the SBA provides a unique service to entrepreneurs. Not only is the SBA a clearinghouse of information, but it is the main capital source for many small business owners.

In particular, I believe the work that has been done through the SBA regarding minority- and women-owned businesses has been particularly noteworthy. These constituencies have not been traditionally encouraged to pursue business ventures and, therefore, have not had the resources at their disposal to provide the know-how and funding to make their aspirations a reality.

This legislation recognizes the contributions made in these areas and strengthens the Federal commitment to the Microloan program, the HUBZone program, and the Women's Business Enterprise Development programs.

In the 44th District of California, we have seen several successful SBA efforts. There have been numerous 504 loans granted through the Certified Development Company program. Not only do these loans provide jobs, but they also improve the economy of the area as a whole and serve as an example to others that the SBA system does indeed work.

As well, we have a very successful branch of the Services Corps of Retired Executives, SCORE. These individuals have served as a valuable resource to the less experienced entrepreneurs in the area. In one noteworthy case, a retired accountant from our SCORE chapter was able to assist a local entrepreneur in putting together a successful business plan to qualify for an SBA loan. This has led to the business becoming one of the largest printers in the Coachella Valley.

While we must continue to find ways to improve the system, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 3843, the Small Business Reauthorization Act, and the Small Business Administration in their commitment to provide valuable resources for small business owners, the backbone of our economy.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO).

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 3843, a bill that commits the U.S. Government to support and fund the Small Business Administration.

As my colleagues have heard, this is a truly bipartisan bill. I commend both sides, as well as Ms. Alvarez, the ad-

ministrator, and staff because this is something truly, truly remarkable.

SBA programs, including its loan and microloan programs, technical assistance services, and small business development centers, have helped our Nation's small businesses grow and prosper. To communities like mine, that are so dependent on small businesses, this assistance is a true lifeline and must be preserved and strengthened.

I strongly believe assisting small business makes good business sense. There is a false perception that most people work for large corporations and for big business, but that is just not so. A&G Auto Sounds from east L.A. is a family-opened business that is being assisted in a purchase of a building by the SBA.

Let me give my colleagues some clear and convincing reasons why we must support our small businesses. Small businesses have created more than 10 million new jobs in the last 4 years and are a critical component in the implementation of the Welfare to Work initiative.

From 1992 to 1996, small businesses, those that are with less than 500 employees, created all of the net new jobs. Nearly 8 million women-owned firms now provide jobs for 18.5 million people, more than are employed in all of the Fortune 500 industrial firms combined. That is quite an achievement.

Minority-owned businesses have dramatically increased from 8.8 percent to 12.5 percent of all firms. And Hispanic-owned businesses are now the second fastest growing sector, behind women-owned business.

Let us not forget that small business is the vehicle by which millions of our constituents access the American dream. Small businesses create many opportunities for women, for minorities, and for immigrants.

Our small business owners work harder and longer. Fifty percent of small business owners work an average of 51 hours a week, as opposed to 34.6 in private industry. And another 26 percent work more than 60 hours a week. These are people with drive, with strong ambition, with new creativity, and with a desire to succeed.

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They thrive on challenge, and they help make our country the great country it is. We must pay attention to the needs of our small businesses, or we risk losing or at least hampering an important and necessary job creator that has led the way in the last decade to our current economic recovery. We cannot and must not turn our backs on them now.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote for all small businesses by voting for H.R. 3843 and renew our commitment to the Small Business Administration.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY).

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) for yielding me this time, and I congratulate him and the ranking member for their fine work on this reauthorization bill.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to recognize an institution and engine for economic development in the great State of New York, the New York State Small Business Development Center. The center is the largest and most effective organization working directly with the State's small business community to ensure it survives and flourishes.

Companies grow from entrepreneurs with dreams. The growth of tomorrow's companies will be as dramatic or beneficial as the past generation of startups if we do not ignore their needs and, where possible, we reduce the burdens placed upon them. That is because today's business environment is simply too complex and cumbersome to give the current entrepreneurs the same chance of success.

Without an affirmative offer of help and assistance, we are stifling the very backbone that built this great Nation.

Mr. Chairman, for the past 16 years, the New York State Small Business Development Center has done just that. It has bridged the gap between government and the entrepreneurial sector to accomplish results. Since its founding in 1984, the program staff has worked with over 142,000 New York entrepreneurs and small business owners one on one, helping them acquire and invest over \$1.42 billion and funding their business dreams and, importantly, creating jobs for others.

In fact, these entrepreneurs have reported that their investments created or saved 65,000 jobs in New York State alone.

The SBDC does this by delivering critical outside expertise in the form of business counseling and training centers through 22 regional offices located on campuses of the State University of New York City and the State Universities throughout New York. The SBDC staff works one on one with entrepreneurs to find sources of funding new markets, new technologies, or simply better ways to deal with the changes in our new economy.

As a result, the SBDC serves all New Yorkers. In particular, the SBDC, by prioritizing its interests and its needs, provides help to members of our community that have not always been well represented in our business sector, such as women, minorities, veterans, and the disabled. It also emphasizes the economic development priorities of New York State, including international trade and the encouragement of technology-based industries.

As the former State labor commissioner in New York, it was my job to work aggressively on job creation. I

speak today of the SBDC's commitment with that full knowledge and understanding that they are a critical component, and I ask all my colleagues in this House to join with me today in showing our resolve by contributing to the further growth and success of this program, our most cherished resource, our entrepreneurial citizens.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, today I rise to emphasize the importance of small business funding. Small businesses are the economic engine which drive our prosperity.

I would like to thank our chairman, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT), and I would like to particularly thank our ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and her staff. I have been serving on this committee for the past 15 months and there has not been a committee meeting where I have not been prepared not only by my staff but by her staff for all the meetings we have had. I want to thank her particularly for all the hard work that she and her staff does, too.

Small businesses are increasingly diverse and loans to African Americans and Hispanics have doubled. However, even considering this trend, much can still be done to help small businesses succeed. It is important, as we think about small businesses and we have rid our country of what we used to call welfare, that there are many people who used to be on welfare who are capable now of creating businesses through the Microloan business opportunities.

I would encourage my colleagues to vote in support of that.

One example, a small business in the 11th Congressional District reports a typical scenario that illustrates the importance of funding technical assistance for small business development. A woman wanted to begin a van transportation business for the purpose of taking people without access to transportation to church, shopping, and to visit incarcerated families.

She had a good credit rating and an innovative idea but no idea how to implement it. She took out a second mortgage on her house, bought vans and hired drivers. Her lack of experience with budgeting her cash flow, invoicing and collection almost sent her into bankruptcy before she sought help from the Small Business Development Corporation, which was able to help her devise a business plan.

Another woman started a cleaning business. She landed a contract from a housing organization to provide cleaning for 50 houses. Unfortunately, she did not know how to competitively price her services or plan her cash flow. Subsequently, she lost the contract. She was able, through the assistance of

the Small Business Development Center, to get back on track and keep her business going.

Clearly, access to technical expertise and lending programs is vitally important. In the 11th Congressional District, during 1999, Small Business Development Corporation's counseling resulted in an economic impact of \$2.5 million in increased sales; \$1.9 million in export contracts; \$2.9 million in government contracts and \$5.7 million in business loans from all sources.

For all of Ohio, SBDCs have been at their funding cap since 1995. Small business development corporations have been at their funding cap since 1995. Clearly, this \$3.1 million has had a significant effect on small business growth. This is not charity. It is sound economic policy.

It is time we stepped up our support to provide greater opportunities for small business development and that is why I stand in support of this piece of legislation.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATKINS).

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, I stand in strong support of H.R. 3843. I would like to ask my colleagues to envision with me a rural area of real economic distress since the Great Depression. One of the major characteristics of such an area is high unemployment, low income, and also the lack of financing. In fact, most of the small banks only make some cattle loans and maybe some crop loans and pickup truck loans to meet existing needs. We could not get Oklahoma City or Tulsa banks to come down to this rural area. We could not get Fort Worth and Dallas banks to come north of Red River. It was a no-man's land for finance. An area in economic distress; yes, but an economically distressed area that was waiting to be revitalized.

My years of public service have been devoted to building economic opportunities and job opportunities for our people. I have worked with a lot of industries, and I have found without question the number one thing they need to have is financing to help expand businesses and industries.

The SBA has provided a vital link to be able to provide those services through Section 7 and also the 504 loan programs. I established Rural Enterprise, Inc., in my district in order to try to provide some kind of professional expertise and needed assistance working with and packaging SBA loans. I am very proud to report to this Congress that through their efforts we have been able to finance over \$150 million worth of new industry in those areas.

SBA has offered, along with working with EDA, and I know the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) knows I have worked with him on EDA and we

worked on all kinds of financing packages, SBA has been able to offer an important and essential financing for many people. The entrepreneurs, and free enterprise individuals, have worked to start and make their dreams come true and offer jobs for their citizens. That is truly the American way.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their outstanding work on this piece of legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3843, the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000, which will allow us to reauthorize the Small Business Administration programs for the next 3 years.

As a member of this committee, I am pleased to note that with the passage of this authorization bill, we continue the committee's work, to date having passed 13 bills and the President signing eight of them.

Furthermore, this is the first reauthorization that is a straight numbers-only bill since the 1970s. This was only made possible by the hard work that the chairman and ranking member and the committee did to deal with such issues as the women's business councils and centers, SBIC, SBIR, and improving loan programs.

This authorization, Mr. Chairman, takes into account the changing face of small business, which is much more global and are now at 96 percent of all exporters. In the global arena, we have new emerging markets and these new markets are prime opportunities for all the small businesses to become a part of this global marketplace.

The latest statistics reveal that small businesses do 30 percent of the total exporting of goods from this country. Moreover, the funding to provide programs like the export working capital will continue to assist small businesses in competing globally.

The 21st century has revealed the increasing diverse nature of small businesses. Minority-owned firms are growing at a rate of 62 percent. Women-owned firms are growing at a rate of 43 percent. Through passage of SBA's loan programs, we have and will continue a trend where loans to African Americans and Hispanics will double.

While SBA needs to look at small business failure rates, Mr. Chairman, we have to provide the necessary business infrastructure and technical assistance to assure the viability of new small businesses. This reauthorization provides record funding over the next 3 years for core SBA loan programs.

SBA's flagship program, 7 (A), will make \$1.3 billion more in loans and the Microloan technical assistance program, which will more than double. Ad-

ditionally, SBIC equity investment program will make \$3.3 million more in loans and, combined with the technical corrections that were passed out yet in another bill, this program is ready to finance more businesses in the future.

Small businesses have taken off, Mr. Chairman, and we will be wise to join the forces to ensure its growth and prosperity.

Mr. Chairman, I would be remiss if I did not mention technology and its importance to small businesses. Studies show that small businesses are the leading force of innovation and that small firms produce twice as many innovations per employee as large firms. This innovation has been made possible by technology.

The technology provides funding for such incentives as SBDC, which we will offer to small businesses; and they will have the opportunity to make the jump to e-commerce and compete in the increasingly technology-driven economy. The passage of this authorization, Mr. Chairman, will assist small businesses in obtaining access to capital that is essential and important for the growth and technical support needed to remain competitive.

Moreover, the committee will have an aggressive agenda to work toward passing the President's new market initiative, which is aimed at helping low- and moderate-income communities.

Last year's New Market tour highlighted portions of my district of Watts, and I am here to say that it is of great importance to me that we continue our efforts to help low- and moderate-income communities. That is why I am urging my colleagues to support H.R. 3843 and continue to ensure that the Small Business Administration prepare itself and prepare new small businesses for the growth and the opportunities that are needed.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, with the passage of this legislation, we will be giving those with vision and drive a chance to succeed. As discussed earlier, these programs have helped countless individuals. From New York and Massachusetts, across this country to California, urban to rural, family-owned businesses, to welfare recipients, SBA programs have helped all of them succeed. This has been made possible through access to over \$11 billion in loans annually and their flexible approach to counseling.

I would like to commend the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) for his fairness and hard work on this legislation. We have a unique opportunity to prepare our Nation's entrepreneurs for a new economy that is more global, more diverse, and increasingly driven by technology.

With the passage of this reauthorization, we will assist in making the kind

of economic decisions that not only will help close the widening economic gap in this country but will hopefully keep us on the right track for continued prosperity in the future.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I want to close by thanking my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ). It has been a pleasure working with her on this and other bills. I appreciate her assistance. I also want to thank her staffers, Michael Day and Eric Edwards, and my own staff, Harry Katrichis, Tee Rowe, Paul Denham, and Meredith Matty, for their good work.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3843. It has become a truism up here that small business is the backbone of the economy, and it is. It is also the backbone of our communities. If you look and see who is running the school bond issue campaign or the Christmas charity, it is usually the small businesses in the community.

Increasingly, Mr. Chairman, small business has become the backbone of opportunity for people in our society as well. Not everybody has the inclination or resources to get an advanced degree at a college or university, but everybody has the opportunity to dream of running a small business. There are a whole lot of people that other Members have mentioned who come off of welfare or back into the labor force after a while or work their way up in a company and learn to do something well. They want to open their own small businesses and make it succeed for themselves and their families. It happens all the time. It happens more often because of these programs.

I have become convinced in my time as chairman and on the committee that these programs reach out and help people who are good risks for America, and maybe that the market would not help absent these programs. So I am pleased and proud to sponsor this bill, along with my friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today as a cosponsor and strong supporter of H.R. 3843, The Small Business Administration Reauthorization Act of 2000. This valuable piece of legislation will authorize funding for most SBA programs at record levels.

This legislation increases programs for the SBA primary lending programs, the 7a, 504 and microloan programs. These programs have played a large role in creating and maintaining this country's unprecedented economic growth. Increasing access to capital is essential to the creation and growth of small business.

This legislation reaffirms the SBA's commitment to women business owners by increasing funding for the Women's Business Centers. These Women's Business Centers provide assistance in training in finance, management, marketing, counseling and access to SBA programs and services.

I would like to compliment the Chairman and Ranking Member for their hard work and the bipartisan manner in which this committee has completed its work. This legislation is a straight, numbers-only bill because of the work the Small Business Committee has done to make important changes to many small business programs.

Small businesses are vital to my District in Southern Illinois. The passage of this legislation will allow people the benefit and drive to succeed. Access to much needed capital in rural areas will assist the economy and the community. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation, and look forward to the continued success of the SBA.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3843.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

The bill shall be considered by section as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, and, pursuant to the rule, each section is considered read.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

The Clerk will designate section 1.

The text of section 1 is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000".

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 1?

If not, the Clerk will designate section 2.

The text of section 2 is as follows:

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS.

Section 20 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) FISCAL YEAR 2001.—

"(1) PROGRAM LEVELS.—The following program levels are authorized for fiscal year 2001:

"(A) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make—

"(i) \$50,000,000 in technical assistance grants as provided in section 7(m); and

"(ii) \$60,000,000 in direct loans, as provided in 7(m).

"(B) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make \$19,200,000,000 in deferred participation loans and other financings. Of such sum, the Administration is authorized to make—

"(i) \$14,500,000,000 in general business loans as provided in section 7(a);

"(ii) \$4,000,000,000 in financings as provided in section 7(a)(13) of this Act and section 504 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958;

"(iii) \$500,000,000 in loans as provided in section 7(a)(21); and

"(iv) \$200,000,000 in loans as provided in section 7(m).

"(C) For the programs authorized by title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to make—

"(i) \$2,500,000,000 in purchases of participating securities; and

"(ii) \$1,500,000,000 in guarantees of debentures.

"(D) For the programs authorized by part B of title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to enter into guarantees not to exceed \$4,000,000,000 of which not more than \$650,000,000 may be in bonds approved pursuant to section 411(a)(3) of that Act.

"(E) The Administration is authorized to make grants or enter cooperative agreements for a total amount of \$5,000,000 for the Service Corps of Retired Executives program authorized by section 8(b)(1).

"(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS.—

"(A) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2001—

"(i) \$14,000,000 for the direct administration of the loan programs established under sections 7(a) and 7(m) of this Act and under title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; and

"(ii) \$10,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Investment Division established in title II of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

"(B) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2001 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act not elsewhere provided for, including administrative expenses and necessary loan capital for disaster loans pursuant to section 7(b), and to carry out title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, including salaries and expenses of the Administration.

"(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, for fiscal year 2001—

"(i) no funds are authorized to be used as loan capital for the loan program authorized by section 7(a)(21) except by transfer from another Federal department or agency to the Administration, unless the program level authorized for general business loans under paragraph (1)(B)(i) is fully funded; and

"(ii) the Administration may not approve loans on its own behalf or on behalf of any other Federal department or agency, by contract or otherwise, under terms and conditions other than those specifically authorized under this Act or the Small Business In-

vestment Act of 1958, except that it may approve loans under section 7(a)(21) of this Act in gross amounts of not more than \$1,250,000.

"(h) FISCAL YEAR 2002.—

"(1) PROGRAM LEVELS.—The following program levels are authorized for fiscal year 2002:

"(A) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make—

"(i) \$70,000,000 in technical assistance grants as provided in section 7(m); and

"(ii) \$80,000,000 in direct loans, as provided in 7(m).

"(B) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make \$20,250,000,000 in deferred participation loans and other financings. Of such sum, the Administration is authorized to make—

"(i) \$15,000,000,000 in general business loans as provided in section 7(a);

"(ii) \$4,500,000,000 in financings as provided in section 7(a)(13) of this Act and section 504 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958;

"(iii) \$500,000,000 in loans as provided in section 7(a)(21); and

"(iv) \$250,000,000 in loans as provided in section 7(m).

"(C) For the programs authorized by title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to make—

"(i) \$3,500,000,000 in purchases of participating securities; and

"(ii) \$2,500,000,000 in guarantees of debentures.

"(D) For the programs authorized by part B of title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to enter into guarantees not to exceed \$5,000,000,000 of which not more than \$650,000,000 may be in bonds approved pursuant to section 411(a)(3) of that Act.

"(E) The Administration is authorized to make grants or enter cooperative agreements for a total amount of \$6,000,000 for the Service Corps of Retired Executives program authorized by section 8(b)(1).

"(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS.—

"(A) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2002—

"(i) \$16,000,000 for the direct administration of the loan programs established under sections 7(a) and 7(m) of this Act and under title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; and

"(ii) \$11,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Investment Division established in title II of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

"(B) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2002 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act not elsewhere provided for, including administrative expenses and necessary loan capital for disaster loans pursuant to section 7(b), and to carry out title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, including salaries and expenses of the Administration.

"(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, for fiscal year 2002—

"(i) no funds are authorized to be used as loan capital for the loan program authorized by section 7(a)(21) except by transfer from another Federal department or agency to the Administration, unless the program level authorized for general business loans under paragraph (1)(B)(i) is fully funded; and

"(ii) the Administration may not approve loans on its own behalf or on behalf of any

other Federal department or agency, by contract or otherwise, under terms and conditions other than those specifically authorized under this Act or the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, except that it may approve loans under section 7(a)(21) of this Act in gross amounts of not more than \$1,250,000.

“(1) FISCAL YEAR 2003.—

“(A) PROGRAM LEVELS.—The following program levels are authorized for fiscal year 2003:

“(i) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make—

“(i) \$90,000,000 in technical assistance grants as provided in section 7(m); and

“(ii) \$100,000,000 in direct loans, as provided in 7(m).

“(B) For the programs authorized by this Act, the Administration is authorized to make \$21,800,000,000 in deferred participation loans and other financings. Of such sum, the Administration is authorized to make—

“(i) \$16,000,000,000 in general business loans as provided in section 7(a);

“(ii) \$5,000,000,000 in financings as provided in section 7(a)(13) of this Act and section 504 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958;

“(iii) \$500,000,000 in loans as provided in section 7(a)(21); and

“(iv) \$300,000,000 in loans as provided in section 7(m).

“(C) For the programs authorized by title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to make—

“(i) \$4,000,000,000 in purchases of participating securities; and

“(ii) \$3,000,000,000 in guarantees of debentures.

“(D) For the programs authorized by part B of title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Administration is authorized to enter into guarantees not to exceed \$6,000,000,000 of which not more than \$650,000,000 may be in bonds approved pursuant to section 411(a)(3) of that Act.

“(E) The Administration is authorized to make grants or enter into cooperative agreements for a total amount of \$7,000,000 for the Service Corps of Retired Executives program authorized by section 8(b)(1).

“(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS.—

“(A) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2003—

“(i) \$17,000,000 for the direct administration of the loan programs established under sections 7(a) and 7(m) of this Act and under title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; and

“(ii) \$12,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Investment Division established in title II of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

“(B) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2003 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act not elsewhere provided for, including administrative expenses and necessary loan capital for disaster loans pursuant to section 7(b), and to carry out title IV of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, including salaries and expenses of the Administration.

“(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, for fiscal year 2003—

“(i) no funds are authorized to be used as loan capital for the loan program authorized by section 7(a)(21) except by transfer from another Federal department or agency to the Administration, unless the program level authorized for general business loans under paragraph (1)(B)(i) is fully funded; and

“(ii) the Administration may not approve loans on its own behalf or on behalf of any other Federal department or agency, by contract or otherwise, under terms and conditions other than those specifically authorized under this Act or the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, except that it may approve loans under section 7(a)(21) of this Act in gross amounts of not more than \$1,250,000.”

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 2?

If not, the Clerk will designate section 3.

The text of section 3 is as follows:

SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL REAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS PROGRAM.—Section 21(a)(4)(C)(iii)(III) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648(a)(4)(C)(iii)(III)) is amended by striking “\$95,000,000” and inserting “\$125,000,000”.

(b) DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE PROGRAM.—Section 27(g)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 654(g)(1)) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000 for fiscal years 1999 and 2000” and inserting “\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2003”.

(c) HUBZONE PROGRAM.—Section 31 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program established by this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2003.”

(d) WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—Section 411 of the Women's Business Ownership Act (Public Law 105-135; 15 U.S.C. 631 note) is amended by striking “\$600,000, for each of fiscal years 1998 through 2000,” and inserting “\$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2003.”

(e) VERY SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS PROGRAM.—Section 304(i) of the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-403; 15 U.S.C. 644 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2000” and inserting “September 30, 2003”.

(f) SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES PROGRAM.—Section 7102(c) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355; 15 U.S.C. 644 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2000” and inserting “September 30, 2003”.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 3?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 4. LOAN APPLICATION PROCESSING.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall conduct a study to determine the average time that the Administration requires to process an application for each type of loan or loan guarantee made under the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

(2) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall transmit to Congress the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

Mr. TRAFICANT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous

consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Missouri (Chairman TALENT) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), the ranking member, for working together. I modified my amendment because, Mr. Chairman, they have stayed steadfast to numbers.

I want to thank SBA for coming to my district and helping my troubled district to help create jobs. I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Missouri (Chairman TALENT) for creating an environment where communities like mine can be helped.

My amendment does something though that deals with numbers. My business people are concerned about the number of days it takes to bureaucratically process a loan or loan guarantee.

The Traficant amendment, Mr. Chairman, is strictly a study that says study the process of an application for each type that they administer and then report back within 1 year how long it takes to complete one of these transactions. That is all it does. Once we get the information, quite frankly, we will know how long it takes, we can answer the business community, and hopefully accelerate that bureaucratic process by, if necessary, substantive legislative action.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, pursuant to my reservation, let me just ask the gentleman, he originally packed with the amendment a requirement that the agency produce regulations pursuant to the study. I understand the gentleman withdrew that.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, Amendment No. 2 takes that out. I would like to say to the chairman in lobbying him on the floor and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) at this time, I would like, when further substantive legislation comes up and when that language would be germane, to include an amendment that says if it has taken 60 days, let us try and do it in 30 days. It is not in this amendment. I have stricken it.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, under the

circumstances, and since I think that the amendment as the gentleman has changed it is at least borderline in terms of germaneness, and in view of the gentleman's good faith, I am going to withdraw my reservation.

I do agree with the amendment. I think we can take and work with it in conference.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say I join with the chairman in supporting this amendment. Anything we can do to speed the processing of loans is beneficial, not only for SBA, but also for the gentleman's constituents and small businesses.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments?

If not, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) having assumed the chair, Mr. LAHOOD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3843) to reauthorize programs to assist small business concerns, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 439, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 11, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 49]

YEAS—410

Abercrombie	Baca	Barcia
Ackerman	Bachus	Barrett (NE)
Aderholt	Baird	Barrett (WI)
Allen	Baker	Bartlett
Andrews	Baldacci	Barton
Archer	Baldwin	Bass
Armey	Ballenger	Bateman

Becerra	Fletcher	Leach
Bentsen	Foley	Lee
Bereuter	Forbes	Levin
Berkley	Ford	Lewis (CA)
Berman	Fossella	Lewis (GA)
Berry	Fowler	Lewis (KY)
Biggert	Frank (MA)	Linder
Bilbray	Franks (NJ)	Lipinski
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Bishop	Frost	Lofgren
Blagojevich	Gallegly	Lowey
Bliley	Ganske	Lucas (KY)
Blumenauer	Gejdenson	Lucas (OK)
Blunt	Gekas	Luther
Boehert	Gephardt	Maloney (CT)
Boehner	Gibbons	Maloney (NY)
Bonilla	Gilchrest	Manzullo
Bonior	Gillmor	Markey
Bono	Gilman	Martinez
Borski	Gonzalez	Mascara
Boswell	Goode	Matsui
Boucher	Goodlatte	McCarthy (MO)
Brady (PA)	Goodling	McCarthy (NY)
Brady (TX)	Gordon	McCollum
Brown (OH)	Goss	McCrery
Bryant	Graham	McDermott
Burr	Granger	McGovern
Burton	Green (TX)	McHugh
Buyer	Green (WI)	McInnis
Callahan	Greenwood	McIntosh
Calvert	Gutierrez	McIntyre
Camp	Gutknecht	McKeon
Campbell	Hall (OH)	McKinney
Cannon	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Capps	Hansen	Meehan
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Meek (FL)
Cardin	Hastings (WA)	Meeks (NY)
Carson	Hayes	Menendez
Castle	Hayworth	Metcalf
Chabot	Hefley	Mica
Chambliss	Herger	Millender-
Clay	Hill (IN)	McDonald
Clayton	Hill (MT)	Miller (FL)
Clement	Hilleary	Miller, Gary
Clyburn	Hilliard	Miller, George
Coble	Hinche	Minge
Combest	Hobson	Mink
Condit	Hoeffel	Moakley
Conyers	Hoekstra	Mollohan
Cooksey	Holden	Moore
Costello	Holden	Moran (KS)
Cox	Hooley	Moran (VA)
Coyne	Horn	Morella
Cramer	Houghton	Murtha
Crane	Hoyer	Nadler
Crowley	Hulshof	Napolitano
Cubin	Hunter	Neal
Cummings	Hutchinson	Ney
Cunningham	Hyde	Northup
Danner	Inslee	Norwood
Davis (FL)	Isakson	Nussle
Davis (IL)	Istook	Oberstar
Davis (VA)	Jackson (IL)	Obey
Deal	Jackson-Lee	Olver
DeFazio	(TX)	Ortiz
DeGette	Jefferson	Ose
Delahunt	Jenkins	Owens
DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Oxley
DeLay	Johnson, E.B.	Packard
DeMint	Johnson, Sam	Pallone
Deutsch	Jones (NC)	Pascrell
Diaz-Balart	Jones (OH)	Pastor
Dickey	Kanjorski	Payne
Dicks	Kaptur	Pease
Dingell	Kasich	Pelosi
Dixon	Kelly	Peterson (MN)
Doggett	Kennedy	Peterson (PA)
Dooley	Kildee	Petri
Doyle	Kilpatrick	Phelps
Dreier	Kind (WI)	Pickering
Duncan	King (NY)	Pickett
Dunn	Kingston	Pitts
Edwards	Klecza	Pombo
Ehlers	Knollenberg	Pomeroy
Ehrlich	Kolbe	Porter
Emerson	Kucinich	Portman
Engel	Kuykendall	Price (NC)
English	LaFalce	Pryce (OH)
Eshoo	LaHood	Quinn
Etheridge	Lampson	Radanovich
Evans	Lantos	Rahall
Everett	Largent	Ramstad
Ewing	Larson	Rangel
Farr	Latham	Regula
Fattah	LaTourette	Reynolds
Filner	Lazio	Riley

Rivers	Skelton	Towns
Rodriguez	Slaughter	Traficant
Roemer	Smith (MI)	Turner
Rogan	Smith (NJ)	Udall (CO)
Rogers	Smith (TX)	Udall (NM)
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (WA)	Upton
Rothman	Snyder	Velázquez
Roukema	Souder	Vento
Roybal-Allard	Spence	Visclosky
Ryan (WI)	Spratt	Vitter
Ryun (KS)	Stabenow	Walsh
Sabo	Stark	Wamp
Salmon	Stearns	Waters
Sanchez	Stenholm	Watkins
Sanders	Strickland	Watt (NC)
Sandlin	Stump	Watts (OK)
Sawyer	Stupak	Waxman
Saxton	Sununu	Weiner
Scarborough	Sweeney	Weldon (FL)
Schaffer	Talent	Weldon (PA)
Schakowsky	Tancredo	Weller
Scott	Tauscher	Wexler
Sensenbrenner	Tauzin	Weygand
Serrano	Taylor (MS)	Whitfield
Sessions	Taylor (NC)	Wicker
Shaw	Terry	Wilson
Shays	Thomas	Wise
Sherman	Thompson (CA)	Wolf
Sherwood	Thompson (MS)	Woolsey
Shimkus	Thornberry	Wu
Shows	Thune	Wynn
Shuster	Thurman	Young (AK)
Simpson	Tiahrt	Young (FL)
Sisisky	Tierney	
Skeen	Toomey	

NAYS—11

Barr	Doolittle	Royce
Canady	Hostettler	Sanford
Chenoweth-Hage	Paul	Shadegg
Coburn	Rohrabacher	

NOT VOTING—13

Boyd	John	Rush
Brown (FL)	Klink	Tanner
Collins	Myrick	Walden
Cook	Nethercutt	
Hinojosa	Reyes	

□ 1430

Mr. BARR of Georgia changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1501, JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1999

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. LOFGREN moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1501,